

## METHOD OF OPERATION FOR A SELF-PROTECTING WAVE ENERGY CONVERSION PLANT

- 5 The following invention relates to wave energy conversion plants, otherwise known as wave farms, as may be established in the seas for capturing and converting sea wave energy to electricity.

10 In my EP1196691 and EP 1196690, means are described for converting the energy of sea waves into electricity by the use of 'point absorbers' or, as they are more commonly known and referred to herein, floats. The floats, as they undulate up and down with the motion of sea waves acting upon them, cause relative movement between the stator(s) and armature(s) of one or more linear generators. The wave energy is thus converted directly into electricity.

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In the first of the two aforementioned applications, means are disclosed for safeguarding a wavefarm (comprising one or more floats driving one or more linear generators) by reversing the mode of the linear generators to become linear motors. The linear motors are then used to extract the floats –in the event of inclement or storm conditions- into protective cavities until the storm abates. Electrical power is clearly necessary to supply the (now) linear motors for this purpose. It may not be possible –or indeed desirable- to withdraw all of this power from the land-grid normally fed by the wavefarm when in generating mode.

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According to the invention, a self protecting wavefarm comprises a number of wave energy converters, each converter comprising at

least one float and being operable to move the or each float thereof  
between a first, electricity-generating, position at which the float is  
immersed in sea waves for driving mechanical to electrical energy  
conversion by the converter and a second, protected position at which the  
5 movement of the float by sea waves is reduced or eliminated; and  
a control arrangement for effecting coordinated sequential operation  
of the converters to move their respective float or floats between their  
first and second positions in case of inclement sea conditions, the control  
arrangement being operative such that while the float or floats of at least  
10 one converter remain in the electricity generating position, the electrical  
energy generated by at least one such converter is used to power the other  
converter or converters to move their float or floats to their second  
positions, and thereafter, for at least one converter, for which no further  
converter would remain in a generating condition to supply the necessary  
15 power, the power to move its float or floats to their second position is supplied  
by an alternate source of energy.

In practice, the second position into which the floats are placed to protect  
them in the event of inclement conditions may be realised by changing the  
20 elevation of the floats, such as raising them into protective cavities, or  
submerging them in the sea.

It will be appreciated that although sea storms may rise quite quickly, it takes  
measurable time for them to reach their full ferocity.

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The physical process of protecting the floats may take place on sequential row  
by row basis, until all but the last one or two converters have been operated

upon. The alternate source of energy for raising the last of the converters may be an onboard unit, such as a storage battery or an electrical generator. It will be appreciated that the power for this operation may take place assisted – should it be so desired- by electricity supplied from a land-line or similar, if  
5 available.

It will be appreciated that the concept of the invention disclosed herein is readily applicable to wavefarms equipped with linear generators, as mentioned previously. In the event of storm conditions, the electrical energy generated by  
10 the still operative converters is simply supplied to other converters –now operating in linear motor mode- for the successful extraction or submersion of their respective floats.

15 The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig 1 shows a wavefarm equipped with a multiplicity of wave energy converters.

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Fig 2 shows the self-protection self-powered aspect of the invention in operation

Fig 3 shows all of the converters extracted from the sea and

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Fig 4 is a block diagram showing the operation of the control unit of the wavefarm.

Referring to Fig 1, a wavefarm is depicted at 10 comprising a tower-like structure 11 for supporting a number of wave energy converters 12. Each of these comprises a float 13 immersed in sea waves 14 and used to drive the armature 15 of a linear generator relative to its stator 16, as caused by the undulating motion of the waves on the float.

In normal operation, in other words in acceptable sea conditions, each of the various converters supplies power to a landline 17 connecting the wavefarm to the nearest shore. The power generated by each is first conjoined in a control means unit, 18.

As is known, storm conditions may prevail occasionally. In this case, it may be necessary to extract the floats from the sea (or submerge them) to avoid damage thereto and the linear generator powered by them.

Referring to Fig 2, such operation is effected by using energy supplied by the converters remaining in the sea, 19 & 20 & 21 to withdraw 22, and so on until all but the last one of two remain. This is shown at Fig 4. Generators working in the sea, shown schematically here by 19, normally supply power to the landline 25, and thus to the shore, via the control unit 18, (switch 'a' in lower position). In the event of inclement conditions, switch a is turned off and switch 'b' is operated (upper position) to connect the power from generator 19 (and its colleagues) to generator 22, now operating in linear motor mode, so as to effect the removal of its float from the sea, as shown. The process repeats sequentially until all but the last few floats have been raised. Finally, switch 'c' is operated (lower position) to connect the last remaining converters with floats

still in the sea, to the on board power source, indicated here and in Fig 2 at 24.  
(This may be for example a storage battery, previously charged by the operative  
generators, or an electrical generator.) This power source provides power to lift  
the last of the floats from the sea. The floats remain extracted from the sea  
5 until such time as the storm has abated, when the normal switch positions are  
resumed.

A wavefarm showing all of the floats withdrawn is shown in Fig 3.

10 It will be appreciated that in a wavefarm having several thousand individual  
converters, batches of converters may be extracted at a time, so speeding up  
the process. Typically it may take less than five seconds to effect withdrawal  
of, say, a batch of one hundred converters out of a total of three thousand,  
thus the overall extraction time is only of the order of one hundred and fifty  
15 seconds, or less than three minutes, being well within the time needed for a  
storm to reach its full ferocity.

Numerous variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

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